

Monday, May 20, 1844.

Congress.

Dr. Duncan on the 11th made an effort in the House to get his bill taken up, appointing a uniform day, throughout the United States, for the election of President and Vice President; but he failed.

It is an important bill, and ought to be acted upon promptly, but like other measures of real interest to the country, it is made to yield to local or party matters.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the business of the District. The bill from the Senate providing for the increase of the District was taken up, when Mr. Rathbun moved to amend by striking out the salary \$250 proposed to be paid to the inspectors. He indicated at the same time his purpose to vote against the whole bill. In reply to what had been said in papers accompanying the bill, about the indebtedness of the Government to the District, because \$300,000 had been given to it, he said it had been done by the landholders, who had already received more than double in return, in the enhanced price of their lands. From 1800 to 1842 vast sums of money had been appropriated to the District by the Government. He read a long list amounting in all to \$3,710,065—and the annual expenditures of the Government in the District he estimated at \$50,000 annually.

Mr. Campbell said if the amendment passed, they might as well reject the bill at once, because upon the inspectors depended the entire efficiency of the Institution.

Mr. Elmer was in favor of the bill, and also of the amendment. The inspectors in the Eastern and Western States acted without compensation, and it would be hard if they could not find three persons in the District philanthropic enough to give such service gratuitously.

Mr. Severance stated that in Maine, the inspectors received two dollars for each visit.

Mr. White undertook to show that upon a fair settlement the Government would be found to stand indebted to the citizens of the District. Mr. Pettit went in strongly for the bill. It was a glorious one. He was opposed to the amendment. He would rather vote a thousand times over for this object, than the \$36,000 annually appropriated by the Government, to the heartless mendicants, the clergymen of the Army and Navy. Much had been given to grade and improve the streets. He would never vote for that. He hated all corporations—he never would incorporate a church; on the contrary, he would rather see every church in the land wrapt in eternal flames. Sooner than give this corporation any thing to pave their highways, he would compel every man in the city to work two days every week in breaking stone. As to the canal, it was of no earthly use, and hardly fit for the public docks to swim in!

Mr. White interposed with an explanation, which was so long, that Mr. Pettit strove to interrupt him. Obtaining the floor at last, he said he hoped to be permitted to get the floor for purposes of explanation. Alluding again to Kentucky, Mr. White rose to explain. Mr. P. would not yield the floor. Mr. White said he rose to a privileged question. Mr. P. said he could not talk the gentleman down, though it seemed he could sometimes talk him up. Mr. White gave it up, and Mr. P. went on in his usual random style.

Mr. King of Massachusetts admitted it to be the duty of Congress to make adequate provision for the insane of the District, but he was opposed to the present bill. He had visited the building, and the plan would not answer. He also favored the amendment of Mr. Rathbun, for, to have the services of directors in such an institution without a salary, they must be voluntary, and rendered from the pure love of humanity.

Mr. Johnson of Ohio, added some very sensible remarks. Mr. Simons confirmed what he and Mr. King had said of the usefulness of the building, and the plan, for Lunatics. The bill showed an utter want of all knowledge, and took us back forty years in its proposed treatment of the insane.—The bill proposed \$500 as the salary of the medical superintendent. No man whose services were worth any thing, could be got for such a trifle.

Mr. Hale denounced the whole bill, on account of its entire insufficiency. Mr. Rathbun's amendment was agreed to.—An amendment proposed by Mr. Johnson of Ohio, was also agreed to—providing for the appropriation of \$4000 for maintaining for the current year, the District patients at a hospital for the insane, provided it did not cost more than \$4 a week for each.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported.

Metaphysics and Mobs.

The occurrence of the Riots in Philadelphia has stimulated the metaphysics of the press. "Blissed is he who knows the causes of things," seems to be a maxim just now very potent with our contemporaries. Most elaborate dissertations are written concerning the philosophy of these riots, but the most lucid exposition yet given is, that they are owing to "the perversion of a correct principle." This in fact is the "universal cause of mobs," says a learned contemporary. He illustrates as follows:—

The orderly mob that hung a man in Kentucky, was actuated by a sense of Justice, because a false sympathy for criminals had so far relaxed the administration of justice, that they feared the fellow might escape.

The mobs against colored people have arisen from a love of the Union, perverted.

The mobs in Philadelphia, originated in Patriotic and Religious feeling perverted.

The beauty of this philosophy is, that it is a key to unlock the mystery of all wickedness. The fall of Lucifer was owing to the desire to better his condition, perverted.

The fall of woman, was owing to the desire of knowledge, perverted.

The fall of man was the result of a generous love of his wife, perverted.

The murder of Abel was the consequence of a feeling of plety in Cain, perverted. He could not bear to see the Almighty prefer Abel to himself.

The vices of the antediluvians were, the growth of a love for the creature, perverted—that is, excessive, being greater than their love for the Creator.

Idolatry is the offspring of the religious sentiment, perverted.

Superstition is the product of the belief of spiritual agencies, perverted.

The man who steals acts from the principle of acquiescence, perverted.

The man who lies to conceal a shameful act, or a punishable act, does so from the feeling of shame, or a regard to his own safety, perverted.

The appetite for stimulants is natural and right in itself. Drunkenness is simply a perversion of it.

Slavery results from a desire of wealth, or a

love of ease, right in themselves, but perverted.

War is the product of a regard for our rights, or love of glory, or the desire for territory, only perverted.

On the whole, we are inclined most heartily to concur with our neighbor, in his philosophy of causation, as being the most satisfactory that can be given. For indeed, it is generally conceded, that the Depravity of human nature is at the bottom of most of our moral ailments!

The State Liberty Meeting.

Three weeks from to-day the Liberty men of Ohio will assemble in mass-meeting at Akron, Summit co. Preparations are in progress all over the State, to insure a large gathering. In the Northern part of the State it is in contemplation we see to charter some canal boats, to carry passengers in the most economical manner.

Dr. Brisbane intends to be present on his return from the East. He thinks Alvan Stewart of New York will probably come along with him. Of course Judge King, and other distinguished men from the Reserve will give interest to the meeting; and we are authorized to announce that Messrs. Lewis and Morris, should the health of their families permit, will be present.

It is time that our friends everywhere should be active. But four months remain to work in. No time should be lost. A perfect organization should be effected in every county in the State.

We perceive that the Portage county friends have already called a county meeting, at Charleston, on the 25th June next, at 10 o'clock, to make their nominations.

It is time the Southern counties were thinking about the same thing.

Names, &c. &c.

We once lost a subscriber, and a reverend gentleman, he was too, by spelling his name incorrectly in our paper. Names are very important things. When a man has once chosen his name, it becomes a part of himself, and to mis-spell it, is to misrepresent the man himself; so at least he thinks. Besides, it does not save or of a good bringing up, to be always mistaking people's names. Should we allude to our good brother, J. C. Vaughan, as G. S. Vaw, he would be scandalized to think that he was not of enough importance in the world, to have even his name rightly spelt by his neighbors.

We confess we have been quite excited sometimes, to see our own name spelt, minus the e and i.

Above all, an editor likes to have the name of his paper announced properly. A sailor takes great pride in the name of his ship, for it stands as a sign for all its gallant achievements. Now, we do not suppose that our little bark has achieved much, thus far during its short voyage, but we gave it a very respectable name when it was launched, and we don't think anybody for perverting it. Did our neighbor over at the corner ever read Shakespeare?

"He that steals my purse steals trash, But he that takes from me my good name &c."

For the benefit of our neighbor, whose mistakes are not always confined to names, we would just state, that the name which this paper has borne from its birth, to the present time, is the "WEEKLY HERALD," not "LIBERTY HERALD."

The latter title is too high-sounding, for us, and has too much pretension about it—the former is modest and masical.

Slavery and Maryland.

The Baltimore American, without contesting Mr. Calhoun's argument in favor of the effects of slavery upon the slave-population, contends that it operates most disastrously upon the masters. "This point," it says, "Mr. Calhoun does not touch." It then proceeds:—

"The stationary condition of some of the slaveholding States, the retrograde movements of others, when compared with the rapid progress of other portions of the Union in which slavery does not exist, may supply many facts, statistical and other, applicable to this point."

If this view is limited to a single State,—our own State of Maryland for example,—it is found that in nine counties, including the chief slaveholding counties, the white population in each is less than it was in 1790.—In one county the falling off is nearly one half. In the Western counties, where the number of slaves has always been comparatively small, the increase of the white population has been steady, and in some of them very considerable.

If the wealth of these two different portions of the State be regarded, the improvement of the soil, and the general prosperity, the same result will be apparent as analogous to that with reference to population.

The State of Virginia would doubtless exhibit a similar series of facts if examination were had on the subject.

The general conclusion, applicable to domestic servitude in this latitude, seems to be that it is a capital thing for the servants, but not so good for the masters."

The servants would tell a different story. The fair statement of the case would be this—Slavery may be a capital thing for the masters, perverted, but it is death to the servants, to the non-slaveholding population which constitutes the largest proportion, and to the State.

Mr. Van Buren in Maryland and Virginia.

The Democratic in Maryland, in their elections of delegates to the Convention, treat Mr. Van Buren cavalierly. The sixth Congressional District leaves its delegate free to make his own choice of candidates. The third has resolved in favor of immediate annexation and General Cass.

George W. Hopkins and Augustus A. Chapman, members of Congress from Virginia, in a communication in the Richmond Enquirer, wish the people in the different counties to take up the subject of annexation, and let their wishes be known—and they further declare, speaking of Mr. Van Buren, that they "do not think his election now within the range of the remotest probability."

The "Democratic Central Committee" of Virginia has responded to the Shokos meeting, in an address, the object of which is to release the delegates from Virginia from all obligation to vote for Mr. Van Buren. The Committee disclaim any purpose to dictate, but still were against Van Buren.

The friends of Mr. Calhoun also come out in the Enquirer, vindicating that gentleman indignantly against the charges of the Globe.

Another Practical Philanthropist.

John Gorham Palfray, Secretary of State of Massachusetts, has gone to Louisiana to bring from there some twenty slaves, left to him by the death of his father, a planter in that State.

The Legislature of Louisiana refused him permission to emancipate them there. Eight or ten are to go to New York, the rest to Boston.

Old School General Assembly.

We learn that delegates from all parts of the Union are in attendance at the Old School General Assembly, now in session at Louisville; the number is about two hundred. Little business had been done up to Saturday last, beside the organization of the meeting, and appointment of committees.

Baptist Triennial Convention.

Political papers at the East have for some time been filled with reports of proceedings of Religious and Benevolent Societies. They are matters of general interest. Unable to copy the entire reports, we have presented a portion of them to our readers. The Baptist Triennial Convention is one of the most important religious meetings held in the country. For the report to-day, we are indebted to a correspondent, who was present. It will be found interesting.

May 12th, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—The meetings of the Baptist Triennial Convention, and the Baptist Home Missionary Society, recently convened in Philadelphia, have excited much interest among the friends of the slave.—Toward the former, abolitionists of the Baptist denomination have long been anxiously looking, with hope, (perhaps blindly cherished), that this great and influential body would pursue such a course as would lead to the abolition of slavery. Toward the latter, abolitionists of the Baptist ministry of the United States, during the sessions of this Convention, the subject of slavery was but once under discussion. On Friday, April 28th, it was introduced by Mr. Fuller of S. C., in the following resolution:

Whereas, some misapprehension exists in certain parts of the country, as to the design or character of this Convention, and it is most desirable that such misapprehension should be removed, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention is a corporation with limited powers, for a specific purpose defined in the Constitution, and therefore that its members are delegated and sent solely for the transaction of the business prescribed by the said Constitution, and that co-operation in this body does not involve nor imply any concert or sympathy as to any matters foreign from the object designated as aforesaid.

Mr. Come of N. Y., hoped that extraneous matters would not be introduced into the Convention. The Constitutionality of the resolution was discussed.

Mr. Fuller of S. C., said that to prove slavery to be a sin, would require a new Bible, but admitted that it is a great social evil, and it is most desirable that such misapprehension should be removed, therefore,

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Tuesday, May 21.

General Conference of the M. E. Church.
Decision of the Hardin Case—Great Excitement.

On the 10th day of the sessions of the Conference, Bishop Morris occupied the Chair. The orders of the day were suspended to take up the appeal case of F. A. Hardin. Mr. Smith, by leave of the delegates of the Baltimore Conference, made a few remarks, vindicating the ministerial character of Mr. Hardin.

Mr. Early of Virginia, then offered the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That the act of the Baltimore Annual Conference, by which F. A. Hardin was suspended from his ministerial functions, be and the same is hereby reversed."

The Conference resolved to take the vote by yeas and nays. The result was, yeas 53, nays 127, absent 4, excused 1. Every Conference, exclusively in the free States, voted nays—every Conference, exclusively in the slave States, voted yeas. The Conference partly in the free, partly in the slave States, generally divided in their vote. The whole of the Ohio delegation voted nays.

It was asked in what position the case was left by the vote.

Mr. Smith said that it might go back to the Baltimore Conference, for a refusal to reverse its decision did not necessarily imply an affirmation of it.

But the Chair decided, that the vote was tantamount to an affirmation of the decision of the Baltimore Conference.

Mr. Smith appealed from the decision.

The Conference sustained the Chair by a vote of 111 to 53.

Mr. Smith rose under great excitement, and said he should ask leave to enter his solemn protest against the proceeding, as unjust and subversive of the Discipline.

Mr. Slicer said he would move a reconsideration, in order that the question might be put in a form directly affirming the decision of the Baltimore Conference.

A motion to lay this upon the table was lost.

Mr. Slicer at last withdrew his motion.

On a motion that Mr. Smith have leave to enter his protest upon the Journal, it was objected that no action should be taken upon such a question, till the Conference had an opportunity of knowing whether the protest was respectful.

Mr. Smith rose, "under great apparent excitement," says the reporter for the *Tribe*, and said the object of the present movement was to shut out the protest. He would give the majority fair warning that the protest would suit them. "It would burn upon their cheeks a mark, which could never be obliterated, until they became insensible to shame."

The "chivalry" of this slaveholding minister of the gospel produced great excitement. "Some cried, 'order, order,' and others exclaimed, 'Don't insult us!'" &c. &c.

Mr. Smith said he had not intended to insult any man. He was perfectly cool and self-possessed. He would stand up boldly in the cause of his country and his God. He made some severe allusions to the course of the majority.

Mr. Chamberlain of the New Hampshire delegation, said such railing was unseemable, and he hoped it would be stopped.

The Chair pronounced Mr. Smith out of order. After some further confusion and excitement, the motion was withdrawn, so that the Conference might be free to act, when the protest should be presented.

Messrs. Lapers, J. D. Lumsden, D. A. Akers, C. Elliott and Elihu Scott, were constituted a committee to prepare the pastoral address.

A large number of memorials and petitions were then presented, chiefly on the subject of Slavery.

Mr. Cooper of the Philadelphia Conference demanded in a very preeminent manner of Mr. Benton, who was presenting several of them, what they contained.

Mr. Benton said, among other things, they prayed that the General Conference would elect no slaveholding Bishop.

Mr. Cooper exclaimed under very great excitement, "Stop, sir!" Such petitions ought not to be received. They are sent only for electioneering purposes. The petitioners do not ask any action.

Mr. Randall rose to a point of order. There was great confusion, a dozen members striving to obtain the floor.

Mr. Early offered a resolution, that the Conference will receive no memorial or petition, on which no action is expected or desired.

The memorials, he said, were brought here for effect. The South did not desire division, and nothing but necessity would drive her into such a measure. He wanted the Conference to meet the question openly.

Mr. Robinson of the Maine Conference denied the assertion that those who had sent the memorials here, desired no action upon them.

Mr. Boring of Alabama, reiterated the assertion.

Bishop Soule said that every member who presented a petition took upon himself the responsibility of asking the action of the Conference.—To offer petitions with any other view was an insult to the body, which he did not believe could come from New England, the land of his birth.

Mr. Winans said he was a Southern man—and he believed the memorials were intended for serious effect. Let them go to the committee.

Mr. Winans emigrated from Pennsylvania to Mississippi, and as is common with Northern emigrants, became an "extreme Southern man."

Amid much confusion, Mr. Cartwright of Illinois, at last got the floor. He begged brethren not to go off at half-cock. Several who had spoken had said they were very cool; but had they been iron, and fallen into water, there would have been some fizzing! He hoped if they must quarrel, they would do it like a company of Methodist preachers.

His good humor excited no little merriment, and the subject was disposed of, by laying Mr. Early's motion on the table.

Other though unimportant business was transacted, and the Conference adjourned.

Congress—Disorder—Humor, &c.

Monday, 13th, the Senate received delivery memorials for and against the annexation of Texas. It then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the re-charter of the banks of the District, which was finally passed, by a vote of 22 to 14. The bill provides for a forfeiture of the charter of any of the banks which shall suspend specie payments—and also, that every stockholder shall be held responsible for double the amount of his stock.

The House postponed the District business for the purpose of taking up the joint resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 27th of May next.

A contest took place for the floor, but it was given to George Johnson.

C. J. Ingersoll wanted to know whether the gentleman intended to make a speech and then call the previous question? Mr. Johnson kept the floor without replying. There was great confusion. Mr. Saunders asked permission of Johnson to move an amendment, substituting the 17th June, for the 27th May.

C. J. Ingersoll interposed with some remarks, when the Speaker called to order, then being considerable uproar in the Hall, and Johnson still keeping the floor. Ingersoll on one side, and Saunders on another, meantime were plying him with questions, to which he answered nothing.

Mr. Saunders again asked leave to move his amendment; to which Johnson replied, he would move it himself. Mr. McKay hoped he would also move the 10th as well as the 17th, so as to give a choice between them. Ingersoll said he had asked a very civil and humble question, but could get no answer. Johnson told him he would wait to hear his question before he went on. Ingersoll repeated it, and the House fell to laughing; but Johnson answered not a word. In reply to a remark of the Speaker that he must either proceed or take his seat, he said he would not speak unless he could get a chance. The House, says the reporter, was in a good humored uproar. Mr. Johnson commenced saying something, but was brought up by a remark of Mr. Parmenter, that if the resolution now before the House were concurred in, it would be a resolution to adjourn in a year from this time. The House roared with laughter. Now, let us have the previous question, said Ingersoll. Mr. Johnson kept his place, however, and moved that the word next be stricken out, so that the resolution might read, the 27th of the present month. "Move, the previous question!" sang out a member. Great talking and confusion. Mr. Johnson was about to inquire—Mr. Ingersoll rose to a point of order—the Speaker declared if members did not take their seats he would call them by name—Mr. Johnson was about to inquire—Mr. Ingersoll rose to a point of order, which was that the gentleman from Tennessee spoke so slowly, that he feared the 10th of June would come before he got through—the Speaker again called to order—and Johnson at last asked the previous question on the resolution as it now stood. Mr. Thompson appealed to him to withdraw it. Mr. Saunders asked reproachfully whether he had not promised to move the 17th and the 10th of June?—Mr. Ingersoll rose to a point of order—the Speaker decided against him—Mr. Atkinson asked Mr. Johnson to withdraw his demand—Mr. Johnson would not—the House however refused to sustain the demand—the question recurred on the resolution—which Mr. Houston moved to amend by inserting 17th June instead of 27th May, and on this he demanded the previous question. Mr. Ingersoll cried *Oh!* and the House again was in an uproar of laughter. Mr. Ingersoll wanted to move an amendment—Mr. Houston would not let him—the former gentleman moved to lay him on the table—the House refused—other appeals were made to Mr. H. to withdraw his demand, but he would not—the previous question was then seconded—and the amendment of Mr. Houston concurred in, 114 to 88.

Such is a specimen of the way in which the House not unfrequently transacts its business.

The bill to regulate arrests on mesne process in the District was then taken up.

Mr. Giddings proposed an amendment repealing all laws now in force in the District of Columbia, by which any person might be arrested or imprisoned, on charge or suspicion of being a servant or fugitive slave; provided that nothing therein contained should be construed to affect or repeal the act of 1793.

Mr. Campbell said the amendment could be sustained by no Southern man, and would jeopard the fate of the bill.

Mr. Saunders said he had prepared a bill, to be submitted at the proper time, prohibiting the sale of free colored persons as slaves, and providing that the cost of their imprisonment should be paid by the United States.

Mr. Giddings said he had been trying to get a vote on the measure now proposed for years, but had never been able before. He had no hope Mr. Saunders'

[illegible]

Many very many hopeless cases have been cured by
this wonderful remedy. We do not say that these remedies
are infallible, nor that they have effected cures in every
multitude of cases, when every other medical aid has
failed, and where it seems as though the patient was re-
turned to the great beyond. We recommend the use of
these remedies to the afflicted, judging from the cures they
have effected the only true test of any remedy.

Any person who desires these remedies together with
samples of 46 pages can be had at the office where we
sell them, or sent by mail to those living at a distance.
They will send in a description of their case if desired.
Immediate attention. See the advertisement in another
column of this paper—headed, World Destroyed.

JOHN COCKRAN & Co.

RE now receiving at No 9 West 4th St., Cincinnati
the following valuable Bonnet Ribbons:

30 " Cap;
ALSO—

40 dozen velvet, Bergre Scarfs,
60 " col'd; 4
40 " col'd; 4
60 " col'd Fllet " 4
30 " Black Silk " 4
ALSO—

240 Blond Veils;
12 dozen Gaze de
Silk; 4
10 " Rest Chamilla;

40 dozen Plain Broad Rib C Hdks;
40 " Hemstitched;
45 " Col'd; 4
40 " Col'd; 4

30	"	Porter Cotton	"
30	"	Plain	"
40	"	Paige's Pongee silk	"
60	"	Spun	"
70	"	Cotton Pocket	"

—ALB—

Costs, Clarke's and Royal Victoria spool Cotton Tape
line, Cord, &c.

To which as part of their stock they would respectfully
invite the attention of City and Country Merchants
may 22

THE NEW ENGLAND FRUIT BOOK

BEING a descriptive catalogue of the most valuable
of the Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum and Cherry, Gra-
pevine, Gooseberry, Currant and Strawberry; with or-
namentals of many of the finest Pears—drawn from Nature

for directions for printing, grafting, building, and
 J. J. Ives. Just published. For sale by
 W. M. H. MOORE & Co.,
 110 Main street, bet. 3d and 4th
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 For sale as above—Linton's Farmers' Encyclopedia
 of Agriculture, of Rural Affairs, London's Encyclopedia
 of Agriculture; Kent's American Orchard
 and Garden; the American Flower Garden Directory; Mrs. L.
 G. Loring's Ladies' Guide; with many other popular
 treatises on kindred subjects for sale low at wholesale
 retail.

BLACK & WHITE SILK;
 Black and colored Raw Silk;
 Black, colored, white and unbleached,
 Openwork, cloths, and plain Cotton

HOSE,
 Black, white and colored Kid;
 White, colored and black Silk;
 Black and Mohair;
 Brown and white Linen;
 Colored and white Lisle Thread

GLOVES,
 Ladies', Misses', Girls' and Infants' sizes;
 Silk and Mohair, long and short Mitts;
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HAMILTON COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
JAMES COLLIER
vs.
William Gooding and James Riley. In Chancery

BE it remembered that on the fifth day of January, 1854, the undersigned complainant filed his bill in his court against the above-named defendants, the object and prayer whereof is, to compel said defendants from the payment of said Gooding against said Collier and one John Riley, a sum of money, to wit: \$1000, to be paid to the said complainant by the said defendants, in that certain judgment rendered by them, and also to set off a judgment in said bill against said Collier against said Gooding, against a certain lease made by said John Riley to the said defendants, which was more fully expressed on reference to said bill on file as aforesaid. Now, in pursuance of the order of said court, and in compliance with the given of the summons of said court, the said William Gooding who is a non-resident of the State of Ohio, and has been returned for non-appearance, and the said James Riley, do hereby appear, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill according to law, he, the said James Riley, do hereby answer and demur thereto accordingly.

J. M. W. MASTERS, Clerk. T. H. C. F. C.

CHAS. & S. 1854. gwv

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 ND Theological Review, conducted by B. P. P. Grand and E. A. Agassiz, will be published at Andover, with special co-operation of Dr. Robinson and Prof. Stearns \$4.00 a year. Published on the 1st of August, and November. The Review for February, 1844, is ready. Subscriptions receive and the Nos. delivered by mail. Agents for the Review
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 Painted and balzarine laces;
 Manchester and Scotch flannels;
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 Ladies do;
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 do;
 Bird's Eye and all other Liberty
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and Mr. Ritchie is, that the one thinks the interests of Slavery can be best promoted by a separate organization, while the other believes that this object can be more effectually secured, by leaving the Democratic party as it is. The truth is, Ritchie's Slavery movement is analogous to

the living cargo was stowed away, was so small that young children, boys and girls, from eight to twelve years of age, could not creep in on their hands and knees—they were pushed in, or, *lying flat on their faces, crammed in like worms!*

Those who take these facts into consideration will be convinced that "mind" is one of the "march," and that

"Westward the star of empire takes its way."

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a cause will come on to be heard at the May term
Court, 1844. JAC. W. J. Clerk.
MALL, Secy. Feb 29 1844